

THE SOUTHERN STATES

the contested elections are pretty equally divided between the two parties. It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone is sure to obtain a majority of 100, at least, in the next House of Commons. I am, &c., GEORGE J. ALLEN.
Warwick, Oct. 28.

ALLEGED FENIAN OUTRAGE.

The correspondent of *The Post*, writing on the 26th from Dublin, says that another Fenian outrage was committed in the neighborhood of Middleton on the 25th. Shortly after nightfall a man presented himself at the residence of Mr. William Wignmore, at Ballyvodduck, about two miles from Middleton, and knocked for admission. On being asked his business, he said that he had a letter for Mr. Wignmore which he had been commissioned to deliver.

Mr. Wignmore, a party of men who had been lying concealed outside at the rear of the house, called to them, in a persuasive tone, bade Mr. Wignmore surrender whatever firearms he had in the house. Seeing that it was useless to offer resistance to so numerous a party—some of whom appeared to be armed—Mr. Wignmore gave up three shot guns and one or two pistols. The party then left the house, warning Mr. Wignmore and his servant not to attempt to follow or observe them. On Monday morning Mr. Wignmore communicated with the police in Middleton, and a party of constables proceeded to make

BARON BEUST'S WAR SPEECH.

Baron Beust's speech, says *The Daily News* of the 29th, urging the necessity of maintaining the Austrian army on a war footing of 800,000, seems to have been regarded as an unfavorable symptom in Paris, as the Bourse is said to have been so depressed by it. Yesterday the Bourse was at a low ebb, and the general feeling was one of gloom.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Our Paris correspondent, writing last night, says: 'The discourse attributed to Baron Beust has, of course, created a profound sensation here, although it is possible that the Minister may have resorted to the expedient of alarming the commission on the army to get it to approve of his plans. It is asserted here that ever since Sadowa Napoleon III. has been asking, "When? When? and that Austria has invariably

replied that she was not ready. Baron Beust, it is said, was in hopes of engaging France in a war, and remaining quietly at home. France, however, was waited patiently, and Austria has had outmanoeuvred and forced into a declaration of *Interventio*. "The French," he begins, "pay no attention to words, but merely to regard acts; the writer declares that France and Austria are not in a situation to go to war. When the Havas Company received the telegraphic account of Francis Joseph's declaration of war, the London office which suggested the addition, 'We leave the responsibility of the words attributed to Baron Beust to the *New Free Press* of Vienna.'"

The *Monitor*, in its bulletin of the 25th, referring to the discussion of the Army bill in Austria, says:

"The Emperor is in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members of the Council, with the number of inhabitants of Austria and with the general state of affairs in Europe. The thoroughly peace-

the intentions of the Austrian Government, and the entirely satisfactory state of political affairs resulting from the natural good feelings and relations of the powers cannot fail to give to the discussion on the Austrian Army will shortly to be held, a purely technical character. Everything calculated to spread uneasiness will therefore be discarded from the discussion, as the public mind is at the present moment quite made up that all the constitutional principles exist in Europe to insure peace and tranquillity."

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.
A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.
Senor Orense has published a Republican programme, dated Valencia, October 20. The following

1. Form of Government—Democratic Federal Republic.
2. Legislative Power—A single Chamber, elected annually by universal suffrage.
3. Executive Power—A President, nominated by the Chamber without limitation of time, but removable at the pleasure of the Chamber.
4. Judicial Power—Appointment of judges, to be wholly independent of the legislative and executive powers.
5. The Central or National Government to manage the army and navy, the code external, and diplomatic affairs:

statistics; the custom-house, while it lasts; post office and telegraphs; disputes between provinces; unity of money, weights, and measures; the extinction of the public debt; the revenue provided from the sale of the royal patrimony, national property, and mines; railways on a large scale.

Principal objects of the Government :

1. The security of every citizen of his individual and primordial rights, which are as following: Personal liberty, property, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, right of meeting.

2. The penalty of death, slavery, imprisonment, monopolies, sale of salt and tobacco, taxes on consumption, &c., are to be abolished.

3. Customs, prisons, and judicial processes to be immediately reformed.

4. Domicile and private correspondence to be inviolable.

10. Education, choice of professions and employments, banks and institutions, to be free.
11. The provincial deputations, alcaldes, municipal councils, and magistrates, to be elected by universal suffrage, and a report of their management to be made when proceedings be published. These bodies to decide upon all questions which do not come under the control of the Central Government.
12. Revenue to be raised by one tax, direct and general.
13. The Spanish population abroad to enjoy the same rights as the mother country.
14. The post-office, telegraphic, and other services to be paid for out of the profits they produce, and taxation to be reduced in proportion as these profits increase.
15. The army to be a militia, and the army to be for the national defense, and a volunteer force to be prepared for the preservation of internal order. Spain

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOTES OF RECOGNITION.
The Times correspondent, writing on the 26th from Madrid, says the members of the Provisional Government here have observed, not without surprise, that while the

French note is couched in the warmest, most expansive, and sympathetic terms, a certain tone of coldness and reserve runs through the English communication, thus disappointing the expectation which had been hitherto entertained of the relatively dispassionate disposition of the two Governments. Possibly Spaniards are little inclined to make allowance for the positive and straightforward style of the British Foreign Office. Possibly the French Minister best knew how to deal in those days with the Spaniards, and that the English construction it may suit men of different temperament to put upon them. Possibly, also, the two documents suffered some slight modification in going through the organs which transmitted them. There is not a little in the mere tone of the communications, however, which is little or no importance to the reader, and which is not to be taken into account in the analysis of such matters. If I at all allude to

then it is because I know such is the impression wrought by them on Spanish susceptibility. There can be no doubt that England was as far from wishing to convey a sense of her dissatisfaction at the fact that has been brought about in Spain as France could be.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN SPAIN.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 26th from Madrid, after giving a letter from his correspondent at Cadiz, in depreciation of Spanish energy and enterprise, says by way of illustration of his views respecting the probable invasion of Spain by foreign industry, my friend says that he has no statistical data invested in Andalusia. The sherry trade dates no further back than the period following upon the close of the War of Independence in 1808; but

about 25 aged in this branch of commerce rapidly accumulated greatly increased fortunes. The bulk of this vast property is accumulated in one district, and is represented by various stocks of wines of various qualities, vineyards, agricultural and pastoral farms, and also by mining investments. In addition, of course, to the capital employed in the above mentioned branches, the engaged merchants are active in shipping. In Jerez, the Frontera alone, for instance, there are about twelve English houses, whose property in wine and land are estimated by my friend at £230,000. In one house alone the English portion of capital amounts to at least £100,000, and that of another house exceeds £150,000. In the Spanish capital of Madrid the British property at Jerez at £400,000. The British property at Port St. Mary's represents a sum of £425,000; at Seville, £300,000. In the mining districts near Cordova about £480,000. British capital is therefore

The new map of France, which has been so much spoken of, was issued on the 28th. It is accompanied by a preface, which speaks as follows of the present map of Europe: "Under the Second Empire France has regained her natural frontiers, the Alps, Italy has become a part of Europe, Holland has burst the chains which bound her to the German Confederation in virtue of her possession of Limburg and Luxemburg. The Ger-

Prussian Confederation has been dissolved, the Federal Diet at Frankfurt has ceased to exist. Mayence is now occupied by Russian troops. Landau and Germersheim are occupied by Bavaria, and are garrisoned by French troops. Rastadt is occupied by Baden troops, and Ulm by Bavaria and Wurttemberg together. Prussia is materially increased, but in reality the proposed confederation is a mere puppet of France. The power is not destroyed. Prussia and Austria united were before the recent events the strongest power in Germany, and they could oppose us with 2,000,000 men, bound together by treaties and a formidable military organization. Today the States surrounding France are independent, Belgium, the Netherlands, Prussia, and the German Confederation are weaker than ever. Prussia and Austria, the South German States having a military alliance with Prussia, count 2,000,000, Austria

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THE REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA—SWORN TESTIMONY OF A VICTIM.

A citizen of Augusta, Ga., writes as follows : "I enclose a copy of an affidavit made by a citizen of Lincoln County, which represents the state of affairs, not only in that county but in nearly every county in the State. Multitudes of Republicans, both white and colored, have been compelled to leave home. Some white men have not seen their families for nine months. If they dared to venture home they would not be alive ten days. Their property has been destroyed and taken with impunity, and their lives have been publicly threatened. The murders go unmoleted. No white or colored Republican in this section can enjoy any liberty at all. In Columbia County a man was arrested by the sheriff for voting a Republican ticket. Another man was arrested for having furnished the tickets. The Sheriff swore that no Radical ticket should be voted in that county. Men are being murdered although they were wild animals. Certain elites have organized murderous companies. The colored men are run off from their crops, driven off from employment, and starvation is threatened."

State of Georgia, Richmond County: Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, residing in said county, Hiram Brightwell, Clerk of the County of Lincoln, in said State, who being duly sworn deposed and saith, that on the night of the 6th day of November last he, the said witness, together with J. B. Busby, Henry Freeman, Jr., Anderson Lovet, Jas. Byline, of said county, came to deponent's house, with two other persons, names unknown to him; whereupon five pistols brandished by one of them searched everywhere for pistols, found none; had in their possession and control deponent's father, Wm. Custus, took deponent and his mother, Mary Ann Custus, who was staying in deponent's house, carried and drove by force and arms deponent and his father, and Briggsy, to Tucker's Mill, in said county, tied the feet of Wm. Custus and Abram Briggsy threw them off the dam into the pond, then took them out, carried them both, with deponent, up the dam, shoved all three down it again, and then shot them dead. Deponent, Wm. Custus was standing by the side of deponent, Henry Freeman shot first, the shot took effect in the forehead, then deponent shot, also taking effect in the forehead, deponent. The first shot took effect in the breast, the second in the shoulder, the third in the side; one shot has since been removed by the surgeons, the others are still there; deponent did not die until six water after he succeeded in getting away. Sworn to and subscribed below this 5th day of November, 1865. _____ HERBERT CUSTUS, Notary Public.

REBEL REPORT OF AN ARMED NEGRO EXPEDITION TO TIPTON COUNTY, TENN.—DR. LEFTWICH'S SEAT IN CONGRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—A dispatch was received by Gen. Granger, last night, from R. P. Price, Commissioner of Registration at Mason's Depot, Tipton County, reporting that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of a report that Gen. Smith, the defeated candidate for Congress, was coming there with a large body of armed negroes, to take depredations for the purpose of encouraging the election. Dr. Leftwich asked for troops to preserve order. This morning a dispatch was received from Sheriff Slaughter, saying that about 1,000 armed negroes principally from Fayette County, had arrived there. Conspicuous are felt for the security of the place, and many women and children fled to Memphis in great haste. It is impossible to communicate by telegraph with that point, and it is believed that the operator has been driven away. Gen. Granger dispatched 50 men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry under three officers by special train to-night.

THE FLORIDA EXECUTIVE COMPLICATIONS.—

AN ASSAULT WITH A PISTOL—THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. REED.

TALLAHASSEE, NOV. 10.—Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Secretary Alden occupy rooms in the City Hotel, opposite the Capitol. Yesterday afternoon, in the hotel, the Adjutant-General of the State demanded a paper from Secretary Alden, relative to his appointment as Adjutant. When Alden refused to deliver, the Adjutant-General then presented a pistol at Mr. Alden. Chief-Justice Randall interfered and prevented bloodshed. To-day, on the complaint of Secretary Alden, the Adjutant-General was bound over in \$500 to keep the peace. Lieut.-Gov. Gleason's party assert that Gov. Reed caused the destruction of the arms that were recently thrown from the railroad to prevent them from being used by rebels in his conviction.

Gleason says that he intended to send him back to aid in his government, if it led to Reed's impeachment. J. C. Gibbs, a colored man, is Gov. Reed's Secretary of State. Mr. Gibbs was appointed in the first instance by Gov. Reed when he was forming his Cabinet, and was confirmed by the Senate, but was afterward set aside on account of a mistake in the name, and Alden was appointed. With the exception of the Secretary of State, Gov. Reed's cabinet is unchanged. The impeachment case was presented to the Supreme Court to-day for its opinion.

GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE—DISCRIMINATION IN RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, NOV. 10.—Gov. Brownlow's message was read to the Senate to-day. After congratulating the country upon the election of Grant and Colfax, and the bountiful harvest which has rewarded the husbandmen, the Governor recommends of late railroads now in the hands of licensees appointing agents to look round on the State, that the proceeds be sent to aid in the redemption of the State debt. He applied to the reduction of the rate to be given. He also recommends that no further aid be debent to any railroads except those—which he mentions in his message—in which the State has large interests, and from which she would lose if aid should be denied them. He recommends that measures be adopted forthwith to wind up the Bank of Tennessee. In regard to the extension of the franchise, he suggests that discrimination should be exercised concerning those who were in rebellion; they are not all alike culpable for the past nor industriously worthy for the future. For those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the Rebellion, and who since its utter failure have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith; that they are good citizens, honest, and law-abiding; that they have never observed their parole; that they will do what is lawful power to prescribe and degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens, the franchise might safely and wisely be extended. The extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards and checks, that advantage may not be taken of its liberality, to the detriment of the State. As long as the rebel spirit still remains hostile to the Government, he thinks should remain disfranchised at least for a period. The Governor also recommends an increase in the salaries of the Governor and his Executive Council, and makes various recommendations relative to improvements in hospitals, penitentiaries, etc.

GOV. SCOTT COMING NORTH—THE DEMOCRATS GLAD THAT GRANT IS TO BE PRESIDENT.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 9.—Gov. Scott, accompanied by Gen. Sawyer and a delegation of prominent citizens, started for New-York this morning. The Governor is much gratified at the quiet and order that marked the election throughout the State. After the announcement of the result a number of prominent Democrats, including Hampton, called in a body on Gov. Scott and declared their determination to obey the laws faithfully and abide by the decision of the people. They stand by the State Government in its crisis, and will let their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do likewise. They expressed their conviction that the future prosperity of the State depends upon a unanimous and hearty support of the Government. Ex-Gov. Orr has accepted and qualified for the Judgeship under the new State Government, to which he was recently elected by the Reconstruction Legislature.

NEW ODD FELLOW'S HALL AND NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 10.—The Odd Fellows went out in a procession in strong force to-day, the occasion being the dedication of the new hall of their order. The display was fine, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather.

An export bonded warehouse under the new revenue law has been established here.

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE ROAD.

RICHMOND, NOV. 10.—A contract was made to-day with a Philadelphia company to build a road from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, Va. H. C. Wainwright, of Philadelphia is to be President of the road. Capt. E. H. Chandler, freight agent of the Fredericksburg Railroad, was found dead in bed this evening.

GENS. KILPATRICK AND FOREEST.

Gen. E. W. Whitaker of Hartford writes the following letter to Gen. H. R. Shackelford of New-Haven in reply to Forrest's letter to the latter, denying the truth of Gen. Kilpatrick's statements in his speech at New-Haven, and challenging Kilpatrick to mortal combat :

Gen. H. R. SHACKELFORD, New-Haven, Conn.
GENERAL: I reply to Forrest's recent letter to you, I am glad to hear that you are so well liked by our officers of the United States army who were present at the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, the testimony of hundreds of witnesses there taken, and the report of the Joint Committee which conducted that investigation, have not only confirmed his [Kilpatrick's] statements on that subject, but have given additional and corroborative facts. Therefore, the Government and the Fort Pillow, Gen. Kilpatrick has nothing to commend to the honor of Fort Bass Lake, except to let whittaker's denials prove true. Yours respectfully, &c. E. W. WHITAKER
Hartford, Oct. 29, 1865.